

Title: Methods leading to best outcomes for elderly patients presenting with chest pain in emergency departments.

Abstract

Background: Hospitals today currently face many health disparities among patients. There are many factors that contribute to these health disparities such as the decision-making process.

Objective: The goal of this systematic review was to identify how computerized risk prediction models compared to a set of decision rules influence health outcomes during emergency room stay of older adult patients with chest pain.

Method: We searched databases such as, CINAHL, EBSCOHost, and PubMed to identify barriers influencing health outcomes of older adults with chest pain in the emergency department.

Results: There were seven articles included in the review indicating the effectiveness and reduction of the delay in the management of chest pain among older adult patients in the emergency room when decision making models are available.

Conclusion: With the use of a computerized risk prediction for elderly patients with chest pain proved to be more reliable and effective with time and treatment.